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The punishment of worthless negroes for

loafing about saloons is commendable, but white men who do the same thing should be treated in the same manner. It is the evil itself which should be punished. Congress should lose no time in passing

Senator Lodge's bill to establish the gold in the Philippines. Experience has demonstrated that it was a serious mistake not to do so in the first place, and the present situation calls for early action. The trial which has been going on in the

Federal Court during the past week shows the folly of dragging personal grievances and neighborhood quarrels before a high tribunal at the cost and to the disgust of the public. People should wash their dirty clothes in private.

The hope of Indiana oil operators has been more than realized. A few months ago it was stated by a leading operator that he expected oil to touch the dollar mark; yesterday the price was raised to \$1.04. An increase of 20 cents a barrel in six months means a good deal to Indianians.

Seven of the nineteen citizens of St. Louis indicted for municipal corruption have been convicted, and the others will be tried at an early day. All of those convicted were not members of the City Council, those who bribed sharing the disgrace and punishment with those who accepted bribes.

A foreign correspondent lamenting the lack of American enterprise in the matter of introducing goods in foreign markets says that "No large country has so many commercial travelers at home and so few That goes to show that Americans find home markets deserve their chief attention.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to our consular service. Pehaps can be improved in some respects, but as a whole it is better than that of any other country, and intelligent foreigners admit it. It is the opinion of representative Germans, Englishmen and Frenchmen that American consuls lead all others in efficiency, zeal and practical accomplishments.

The bill appropriating \$20,000,000 to connational road for automobiles will be forwarded to enactment during ent Congress, but there are pieces of national road built by Congress era of railroads which can be Indianapolis and several other cities the old national road has main thoroughfare, like Wash-

The stricter enforcement of the immigraat New York is resulting in the an unusually large number back ative countries. Of 2,900 imminding on Thursday 570 were deexamination as to their means apport. The same day sixty-two immigrants were deported; and are too many who will stay and add to ranks of common labor.

The charge on which Major Glenn is to several traitorous native Samar campaign. It that no law of war is more etter settled than that which campaign on discovery of their It was for doing the same thins court-martial justified Major Waller.

No more damaging testimony against the coal operators has been adduced a twelve-year-old boy who led in the mines. A corporation uld be guilty of such conduct as

Gold seekers are warned not to flock to this city because of a report of the dis covery of the precious metal in the streets and the special telegrams of correspondents to outside papers to the same effect. Local prospectors are not tearing up the streets as might be expected from the statements which have been published, and there is n excitement whatever. There is great wealth in Indiana, but if the country depended State for the yellow metal to up hold the gold standard we should be on corn, coal or oil basis.

decree has been issued directing that after next Jan. 1 they shall be collected on a gold basis. The order directs follows: Deduct 50 per cent, from the present duty, which is of course in Mexican money, then multiply the remainder by the rate of exchange, which will not, however, rate that prevails on any one day from the 1st to the 25th of the preceding month, but in no case to be below 220." While Mexico may have no immediate intention of adopting the gold standard this is a step that direction and will doubtless be followed by others. Meanwhile all the large business interests of the country and the government, which has to pay the interest on its foreign bonds in gold, are suffering heavy losses.

AN ABSURD PROPOSITION. The secretary of the treasury says in his annual report: "It is believed that the introduction of the decimal or metric system of weights and measures in the departments of the government will be not only an advantage to the departments themselves, but will do much toward bringing about the general adoption of the system by the public." This virtually recommends the adoption of the so-called metric system in the departments and operations of the government. The secretary thinks this would do much towards bringing about the general adoption of the system by the public. It would be more likely to call out a popular protest and strong demand for a return to the present system. When the people found annual reports to which they look for information regarding the operations of the government filled with such words as meter, decameter, hectometer, kilometer, are, hectare and centiare, liter, decaliter and hectoliter, gram, decagram, hectogram, and a score of other strange terms in place of the familiar inch, foot, yard, pint, quart, gallon, ounce, pound, hundredweight, etc., the meaning of which they know so well, they would want to introduction of such gibberish in government reports, and why it was done. They would insist that familiar English terms which had been used by their ancestors for hundreds of years and were a part of the daily life of all the people ought not to be displaced by a lot of new-fangled words of Latin origin, devised in France and sought to be forced on English-speaking peoples by theorists and academicians under the false pretense of progress.

metric system in the government departments and thinks that would tend to popularize it among the people, he must have fallen under the influence of some of the scientific faddists in the Treasury Department. If he should go among his old neighbors and constituents in Iowa with such a suggestion they would ask him, "What are you giving us?" The proposition to introduce the so-called metric system has its origin in the idea that change is always reform. It does not come from the people and is not founded in any popular need. The use of the system is permitted in Great Britain, but it has made little or no headway there. It has been legalized in this country since 1866, but the people do not want it. A good many scien- rest, but in offering their tributes tists favor it because it is the language of science in Europe, but that is no reason why the English language should be revolutionized. The extent to which such socalled reforms can be carried is shown by a proposition made at a meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York during the past week. The metric system was under discussion, some of the members favoring and others opposing it, when Professor Reeve, of the Worcester Polytechnic Institution, declared that the metric system was inaccurate and cumbersome. He proposed what he called a duodecimal system, which he said was much simpler and more accurate. Following is an outline of his system:

If the secretary of the treasury really

favors the compulsory introduction of the

The digits he proposes are those now in use, that is, from 1 to 9, inclusive, but he adds two new digits; dek, having the value of decimal 10, and eln, with the value of decimal 11. For twelve he would use the figures 10., and call it doz. He also proposes new characters to denote the dek and

From the use of these he proposes to inaugurate new notations, samples of which are: Doz indicated by 10., meaning one dozen; doz-nine indicated by 19.. meaning 21; twodz-one for two dozen and one; fidze for five dozen; eighdz for eight dozen and nidge for nine dozen.

The basis of the system is the dozen, he said, and he showed charts of the multiplication system, which gave the result of 7x8 as 48.. meaning four dozen and eight. His system is worked out to take care also of linear and columetric measure, measures of weight and area and even a system

If we are to have the most advanced system in the government departments perhaps Congress had better introduce the duodecimal system. Yet the House committee on coinage, weights and measures has favorably reported a bill making the use of the metric system compulsory in the departments. The chairman of the committee is urging its passage on the ground that the world needs a universal standard of weights and measures. There are some persons who think the world also needs a universal language, but Congress would hardly be justified in ordering its proceedings and the department reports to be printed in Volapuk language. The proposition to make the use of the metric system compulsory in the departments of the government should not be entertained for a moment.

# THE DECADENCE OF PROFESSIONAL

ABUSE. marked that such controversies were quite a feature in newspapers fifty years ago, noted the conflicts between the leading editors in New York, which sometimes passed beyond abuse in their editorial columns to personal assault. It was observed by another that the better class of newspapers had ceased to vilify the candidates of the opposite party or to relate the gos sip derogatory to their characters. Criticism by the decent newspapers stops with the public record of candidates.

All of the foregoing statements are true A great change has taken place for the better in the conduct of newspapers patronized by the more intelligent readers. They no more like a personal conflict in print between editors than they would a street brawl in front of their houses. Newspaper managers have also learned that the public has no interest in their personal af-

they are in sympathy. As for campaign parties were disgusted with them during the Blaine-Cleveland campaign of 1884. The nothing better to offer an audience than a harangue made up of personal abuse the opposing candidates will not be popular, nor will he make converts. The conversation referred to did not end

with newspapers and political speakers,

but one of the party said to a lawyer who

was present: "There is one place where the abuse of the opponent is yet tolerated, and that is in the courts of justice." He then gave an account of a verbal assault made in a court where he was a juror upon a respectable witness on the other side The lawyer, who is one of the most highly respected, took exception to the general assumption that lawyers as a rule assail the men of the other side. He declared that the best lawyers do not resort to detraction, but that the practice was con fined to a class of practitioners who had no standing in the profession and to a few men who are employed in desperate criminal cases simply because they can abuse and browbeat. This statement is doubtedly true. The better class of law yers are not vilifiers. They realize tha blackguardism does not count with an intelligent jury. Moreover, the refining influences of better education are producing men who as jurors no more enjoy the vilification of the principal and witnesses or the other side than they would a wordy quarrel between filthy-mouthed stree brawlers. More and more people are coming to realize that the established good character of the lawyer as a man in th community in which he lives and his reputation in his profession are two things which secure the respectful attention of a jury at the outset.

It may be said in this connection that, no matter what the reputation of the lawcounsel for the defense in a noted murder case in New York recently, to point hi finger at a witness on the other side and declare: "There is the murderer in this case." If such a charge were made by newspaper the accused could recover heavy damages, and the accuser be heavily fined and sent to prison. Why should an attorney in a court of justice, where even the parties in a suit should be secure against false accusation and where witnesses should be protected, be permitted to assail charac ter indiscriminately? Why should not an attorney who goes outside the testimony to assail the characters of men on the on posite side be made as amenable to the laws for the defamation of character as the citizen outside the court or the pub lisher of a newspaper?

FUNERAL CEREMONIES. What is classed by the dispatches as "a unique" funeral ceremony was reported yesterday as having taken place at Chi cago. Its unusual feature consisted in the fact that the services were conducted entirely by women who had been friends of the deceased. It was an official ceremony in the sense that the women were all members of the Society of Daughters of Revolution, and that they represented the society in laying their fellow-member spoke as friends and individuals. The only uncommon thing about this is that the ceremony was wholly in the hands women; it is not at all unusual for men to give the testimony of friendship at the funerals of those they have known and esteemed. That women have not followed this method is, perhaps, due to their emotional tendency and to the fact that until recently comparatively few were accustomed to talk "on their feet," as the phrase goes. The latter difficulty is rapidly passing, and it seems likely that this form of funeral service will become more frequent. To many persons the brief informal, heartfelt tributes of friends are greatly preferable to the perfunctory remarks of man who may be a total or a comparative stranger; or, if an acquaintance, may have had no sympathetic intimacy with or understanding of the departed one. There is room for reform in the manner of con ducting funerals. They can only be sol emn functions in any case, but, as it is now, they are often made unduly harrow to grief-stricken survivors. The very in tonations of the officiating minister's voice are frequently made needlessly lugubrious and the mourners may consider themselves fortunate if he does not wrench their

heartstrings by tactless speech. Funeral music is another vexed matter Many sensitive persons are opposed to i altogether, while others find it comforting but at least there is a choice in the song to be sung. They need not necessarily be of the wailing-banshee order. The truth is, if Christian people lived up to their creed in the burial of their dead they would do away with the lugubrious and harrowing elements altogether, and, except for the tears incidental to temporary parting would say a farewell fitted to the passing to a better land of a pilgrim in a weary

THOSE WICKED MICROBES AGAIN. Scientists have for some time been waging war against kissing as an unsanitary objectionable proceeding. Whether they have made any progress in their crusade is uncertain, this form of salute not being a matter open to official record and no statistics therefore being available. A a public practice it is certainly less notice A few days since one of a small party able than formerly; fewer women are seen to greet each other in this manner when meeting unexpectedly on the street and shops, but there is room for belief that this change is not an outgrowth of sanitary intelligence so much as of an increased acquaintance with the customs of the we The sanitarians have undoubtedly made some impression upon mothers, for there is a wise disposition on the part of the "new" mother, at least, to protect her helpless infants from the kisses indiscriminate and indiscreet admirers of dimpled babyhood are so ready to bestow. Notwithstanding these indications of a repression of the practice, it is doubtful if the kiss will ever be entirely eliminated from

> intimate on such occasions as seem fit. Not discouraged by the slow progress of reform along this line, however, sanitary scientists, are now raising a protest

the customs of civilization. There w

always be impulsive and emotional per

sons who will refuse to be restrained by

any consideration of individual and gen

a disseminator of any infectious disease | was Brigadier General Burt, a retired offiscandals, the really decent people in both | he may happen to have, such as grip, or is in a fair way to contract disease from the first person whose hand he grasps, for, accumulate germs during the day's round If the individual have no malady of his is almost sure, to gather up evil microbes when he touches doorknobs, street-car by the multitude. The sanitary gentlemen, if they could have their way, would make handshaking a penal offense.

All this is very distressing to the un scientific person who has gone his way cheerfully through the world, greeting his friends with a grip of the hand without thought of the awful consequences that might result. How will he be able to refrain from this practice and confine him self to the reserved and formal bow. On the other hand, how will the man who only an objective handshaker, who has hi hand shaken and is merely a passive agent -how will he be able without offense to elude the genial and irrepressible shaker? He cannot well put his hand behind him and intimate coldly that he fears that the preferred palm may be full of typhoid fever or smallpox microbes. Such a proceeding would cast a chill on any contemplated commercial or political negotiation and would even have an unholy effect on a possible religious compact. It will surely require a long course of schooling before the handshake is abandoned. It is so much a part of social business and political routine that the men and women addicted to it who have successfully escaped the microbe peril for many years will probably continue to risk their lives and finally refuse to give it up. As for those who accept the warning and endeavor to profit by it, their only resource seems to be to wear gloves constantly and to fumigate those protective articles often.

When the pessimist asks sadly, "Whither are we drifting?" it can be said to him tha if the health cranks have their way beings will be afraid to associate together or to communicate other than by long distance telephone-with instruments and wires disinfected hourly. How did people manage to save their lives, any way, before the microbe was discovered?

A newspaper clipping has been sent th Journal setting forth that a veteran organization in Marion would institute an investigation into the recent dismissal of several inmates of the National Home for Disabled Veterans, at Marion, for drunkenness and other violations of the rules of all such institutions. The clipping contained the declaration that "the homes were established for men who are unable to care for themselves." This statement is true, with the qualification that the inmates of these homes shall not make nuisances of themselves by habitual drunkenness. If men who are comfortably cared for at the public expense cannot behave themselves they should be dismissed. The men are lodged in large dormitories, in each of which are at least fifty beds. Forty-nine of the occupants are quiet men who desire to sleepshall one or two men who come in intoxicated be permitted to disturb the others? These rules apply to every national home in the country. So it comes about that after inmates are repeatedly drunk and abusive they are dismissed to care for themselves. Such men forget every claim they have upon the government when they violate such reasonable rules. No veteran who complies with the rules of the homes will ever receive unfair treatment from Governor Chapman, of the Marion Home-a veteran whose soldierly valor is attested by the loss of a leg in action. Under such conditions if respectable ex-soldiers are led to take up the defense of drunken and disorderly men who have been dismissed they must have neglected to consult their judg-

Since the establishment of the Court of Arbitration for all nations the need of common language, which the representatives of all nations can easily understand, has been urged. Dr. Leon Leau, who represents a committee formed to agitate the adoption of "an auxiliary international language," has issued a circular showing why such a language is necessary. The objection to using one of the languages spoken by any people as the international language is that it would excite prejudice on the part of those governments whose languages are not recognized. French has been the diplomatic language, but it was adopted when France occupied a larger space in the world's affairs than it now does. What Dr. Leau suggests is a language made up of some parts of the languages now in use by leading nations which shall be an international language The New York Commercial Advertiser calls attention to the fact that several efforts have been made to introduce a practical international and artificial Twenty years ago a German invented an ingenious linguistic system, which he called volapuk, which absolutely fulfilled all the requirements of a universal language. It was simple and regular, three-fourths of its words being of Teutonic origin. Its syntax was simplicity itself. Nevertheless, that artificial language has so failed to receive popular sanction that it is now quite for-

A few days ago the judge of a local court in Cincinnati invited to a place beside him on the bench an actor whom he knew and who was portraying the part of a judge in a play then being enacted in the city. There was a damage sult of some importance on trial and the lawyers contended for every inch of ground. The actor was a deeply interested spectator, and when the court adjourned and he was introduced to the lawyers he said he had learned more about how to play judge than he had ever known before. If actors would take more lessons from real life they would find that it is the best school of art.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, says harmful monope ies do not last long nowadays. "There so much money ready for investment," he says, "and so many bright people in the country, that the man who tries to mono olize makes trouble for himself, and in the end has to be content with a reasonable margin." At the same time Mr. Hill favors eral health from administering this salute legislation against injurious trusts, which he thinks are few, compared with the n ber of big corporations which are doing a legitimate and successful business. This is practically President Roosevelt's position.

eran. He was one of the first army officers to advocate the use of women nurses for sick and wounded soldlers, and he said "There is as much difference between man and a woman nurse as there is between hell and paradise." Yet women nurses were never given a chance to demonstrate their usefulness until during the civil war. Now they are an important feature of the Red Cross Society's work in al

Ex-President Cleveland, in one of his messages, urged Congress to provide for Board of Arbitration to which all dis putes between labor and capital might be referred. Congress did not act upon the recommendation, but it is probable that if Mr. Cleveland's advice had been heeded several costly strikes might have beer prevented. But, for making the recommendation Mr. Cleveland was not charged with attempting to make the government The New Castle Tribune reproduces large part of the Journal's recent editorial

on bad spelling in the schools, comments thereon briefly and appends the following: The Tribune will now add as an object esson a "bad spell" which recently came under its own observation. In a very brief communication to this paper from an intelligent and wideawake pupil who is far advanced in one of the high schools of Henry county we noted the following: Definately.

Visable. Desireable. During absents of the librarian, etc. Isn't it time for the common people to take hold of "methods" in the common schools before pupils drop into the habit of spelling cat with a k?

It seems that the word "tabloid," which was used in this country by Editor Harmsworth in relation to the condensation of news, is one that does not permit of having liberties taken with it. It is protected in England at least by copyright or letters patent by its "owners." who use it as a trademark. In this case no harm is done, and some benefit may be derived from suppression of the word, but what will become of us if patent medicine people and others choose to copyright the rest of the lan-

It is something new in the publishing world for a book-publishing house to take on a daily newspaper attachment, but that s said to be what Harper & Brothers have done. In the Morning Telegraph, a theatrical paper, Colonel Harvey will have an opportunity to show the touch of hi versatile hand in a new direction.

"Iron and steel products may drop," says a dispatch. Necessarily, then, somebody should take care to stand from under.

# THE HUMORISTS.

A Radical Cure.

Biggs-I understand Mrs. Strongmind married her husband to reform him. Boggs-Reform him? Of what? Biggs-He used to be a regular brute to hi

Sometimes the Case. Baltimore News. "See how devoutly, how impassionately, how fondly Mrs. Smith gazes into her husband's face! Isn't it perfectly charming?"

"H'm! You're a little off. That ain't Smith

#### that's Jones. That's Smith down in the corner holding Mrs. Jones's hand."

A Remark in Passing.

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, reaching

for his check book, "but you and the dictionary

"Don't you think we had better put more enthusiasm into our campaign?"

don't agree. There is nothing in that great and noble work to indicate that 'enthusiasm' and 'money' are synonymous." Particular at the Outset. Mr. Justwed-Shall I order anything for th house on my way to the office this morning, my

Mrs. Justwed-Yes, love. Stop at the grocery store and tell them to send up a five-pound bag of salt right away. And, George, tell them to be sure and see that it is fresh. Perhaps.

De Style-Why did they put Farrant out of t Historical Society? Gunbusta-He said George Washington didn't chop down the cherry tree

De Style-How does he account for the tre being down? Gunbusta-He claims George ran into it with

#### his automobile. Tempering the Shock.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Sparkleigh has developed his artistic ter perament amazingly." "Has he?"

"Yes. You know that awfully homely Bunn girl whose father has so much money?"

"Well, Sparkleigh calls on her only on t darkest nights."

# Its Brief Career,

Five prizes were to be given.

Chicago Tribune In an evil hour the Association of Kitcher Ladies, numbering forty, decided to hold a cook

The affair came off, and the five prizes for excellence in cookery were awarded Whereupon the thirty-five kitchen ladies that had failed to win any of them indignantly resigned and broke up the organization.

# Tricks of the Trade.

Brooklyn Eagle. "The goods we are putting on the market said the manager, "are not as pure as we have been selling.

"They're not!" exclaimed the manufacturer. "No. Competition has been so fierce that have had to cut the price and we can't afford to put out the pure article at the present quota-For a moment the manufacturer was thought-

"Well," he said, at last, "have 'Beware blacker type than ever before."

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is said that the Shah of Persia has more hard cash put by than any other sovereign. In his palace at Teheran the "king of kings" is supposed to have a su estimated at \$50,000,000 in specie. Nearly every member of Congress keeps

ator Beveridge's is the largest of the lot. The Indiana man already has two volumes of 250 pages each, with three newspaper columns to the page. The present Sultan of Morocco is scribed as a good billiard player and pho-

tographer and a perfect genius on a

a scrapbook, and for the time covered Ser

cycle. Polo or pig sticking on a bicycle are favorite amusements. He also has several motor cars and a cinematograph. King Charles of Roumania has a crown made of unique material. It is fashioned out of steel from a Turkish cannon capured at the gory battle of Plevna in the Turko-Russian war. The crown was first

used at the coronation of King Charles in

In 1880 the value of farm products of the exceeded that of manufactured products by more than \$200,000,000, while 1890 manufactures exceeded farm produ by more than \$190,000,000, though during that period the number of persons engage

with the child held firmly across my knee, face downward." She got the job.

Three granddaughters of Charles Dickens hold positions of responsibility in London. Ethel Dickens has a typewriting establishment, where she makes a specialty of transcribing plays and manuscripts. Mary Angela is the manager of a dressmaking firm, Charlotte, the third sister, is the secretary of the London School Board of

Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, has just celebrated his sixtieth birthday. Thirtyfour Othmans have reigned in Turkey, and the longest reign was less than fifty years, Solyman I having sat upon the throne from 520 to 1566. Only one Sultan in the nineteenth century, only one in the eighteenth and only one in the seventeenth ruled longer than Abdul, and most of his predecessors have been slain or put in chains.

The most gifted and distinguished student at the University of Prague is said to be a Dominican nun, Sister Thomasia Rujze. She is mathematical prodigy, and excels in the higher physics, and has distanced all the other students in the study of mental philosophy. Sister Thomasia is a child of the people, being one of fourteen children of a shopkeeper. This probably explains her conventual life, as all girls of her class are obliged to have dowries if they expect

to marry. Much uneasiness is felt in Berlin at the ncreasing number of suicides. Not a day passes without its ghastly record. Among those reported in one day recently were four cases of suicide by poisoning. The first was that of a girl of twenty-two years who was disappointed in love, and the others were those of a young married woman of twenty-seven after quarreling with her husband, a bookseller, aged fiftyfive, for pecuniary reasons and a chemist, aged twenty-six, the reason being unknown.

An American gentleman who was spending the winter in Naples had taken a flat in a palazzo, the first floor of which was occupied by a noble family in somewhat reduced circumstances. He noticed, to his surprise, that every day he met a servant going up or down the stairs carrying a pair of carriage doors. At last the mystery was explained. The noble family shared a carriage with some other families, but each had its own doors with the family coat of arms, to make their friends believe that they all had carriages!

Rev. Charles E. Stowe, son of Harriet Beecher Stowe, has just been installed as pastor of the Central-square Congregational Church of Bridgewater, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard in 1875. He then studied theology at the Yale University and later in Bonn, Prussia. His first parish was at Saco, beginning in 1879. After a few years he was called to the Windsor-avenue Congregational Church, in Hartford, where he remained until 1890, when he became pastor of the church in Simsbury, Conn. He resigned in 1899 for a season of study and travel, and returned early last spring.

## LITTLE CHILDREN OF THE RICH.

#### Deserve Credit if They Come Through the Ordeal of Wealth Unspoiled.

"Spectator," in the Outlook. The Spectator wishes that Mr. Jacob Rils would publish a companion volume to his "Children of the Poor" entitled "The Poor Little Children of the Rich." Theoretically it is a fine thing to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth. But, unfortunately, a good many other things appear to go along with the spoon. At home the Spectator sees little save the brightness of the spoons and the radiant well-being of their little proprietors. But this fall prolonged visit to a typical middle Western city where a little grandson acted as guide, philosopher and friend gave hir a generous glimpse of the reverse of the shield. An exclusive private school-one of the pedagogically inerrant variety-flourished in the neighborhood, and past the Spectator's window every morning filed the little sons and daughters of the rich on their way to be scientifically educated. President Stanley Hall is wont to say

that the most beautiful thing in the world

is the look of wonder on a little child's

face. It must grieve him to see that look

passing from the faces of the children of the rich. When the Spectator was a youngster he went about in a delicious maze of his own imagining, quite absorbed in hi pursuits and humbly mystified with the game his elders were playing. If anything mystifies the little plutocrats of to-day-save, perhaps, the processes of arithmetic-the Spectator does not know what it is. An ultra-modern, ultra-expensive education skims for them the cream of every subject under heaven and serves it up in predigested form, so that before they are fairly out of the kindergarten they have pried into the choicest secrets of science and are blase for the rest of their educational careers. They are, moreover, no respecters of the marvels of the age. The telephone-which still occasionally puts the Spectator out of countenance-is to them merely a convenient necessity by which to summon their friends to come and play. The "auto" is a "chestnut;" the graphophone a worn-out toy; the mechanical piano player no more to be wondered at than the hurdy-gurdy on the pavement. Current topics, too, are quite within their ken. At an age when the Spectator's pockets bulged with "traders" and his whole soul was bound up in picture cards this grandson and his budding contemporaries discuss the coal situation And they discuss it so glibly, with such offhand use of sounding English that it is not even naively amusing, but merely gro-Listen, you who are murmuring "old

fogy" under your breath, listen to three short but pregnant tales. Past the tator's windows one morning loitered two chubby little lads, their arms round each other's necks. The Spectator thought to himself what a pretty picture of childish unsophistication they made. When they spoke, however, he caught his breath. won three dollars yesterday," remarked the younger of the two, who may possibly "Honest? How?" have been eight. manded the other big-eyed. father and I bet on a race, and my horse won," was the nonchalant reply. Before the Spectator had fairly recovered from the staggering effect of this speech a group of little girls drew up before the house. One of the littlest of them was in difficulties with her hair, which had been dressed in some occult feminine fashion beyond the Spectator's power to describe and had slipped its ribbon. As an older girl struggled to reduce it to order she said, remonstratingly, "What makes you try to wear it this way, Gladys? It's much too short. The little tot turned on her a withering glance. "It's the fashion!" she exclaimed with crushing finality. To these disclosures of unblinking sophistication may be added the tale of a neighbor whose little boy is just six. He had hoped to keep the child inconscious that he is the heir of millions and had brought him up in the strictest simplicity. And yet, the other night, as he climbed on his father's knee for a goodnight kiss, he electrified the father by demuch are

The Spectator entertains a profound spect for the little people who come through the ordeal of a moneyed childhood unspoiled. From his window he has, in spite of himself, witnessed many a high-banded altercation between long-suffering nurses and their autocratic young charges. the commanding tone and gestures of the little overlords convinced him afresh that it is not well to be made too early in authority." He has heard, too, the tle or outspoken flattery with which the children were plied by grown ought certainly to have known he was not surprised that some of acquired the impression that the world was heir private football, nor that they adopted toward the rest of the earth's inhabitants a The authorities have never been embarmanner which was, to say the least, cavalier. That many of them did so opine and so proceed, the Spectator had abundant opportunity to attest. While he stood inffensively upon his own doorstep one day a little miss-the child of a money approached him and demanded, without any preamble, "Have you got my "Madam," said the Spectator ing his hat, "do I look as if I had your kitand I thought you might have seen her. If you do," she went on, recovering h "If you do, you may send With these words she turned on her heel and departed. The tator verily believes she expected him to It has long been one of the Spectator's

of being born rich was that one was not The Mexican government has taken an important step by the partial recognition of gold standard. Heretofore even customs duties have neen paid in silver, but if the strength of the speakers at the recent meeting against the habit of handshaking. Every-body shakes hands, and everybody, therefore even customs duties have neen paid in silver, but if the strength of handshaking. Every-body shakes hands, and everybody, therefore even customs duties have neen paid in silver, but if the same practice was known to the national strength of the speakers at the recent meeting to the speakers at the recent m

house and dig the sand tunnel, while her oung dictator looks on and commands her to "do' it adain." The Spectator has often longed to steal the defrauded little fellow and teach him the solid satisfaction of hard work.

Having seen so much, the Spectator fancied he had probed to the root of the matter. A recent encounter has opened his eyes. He went for a stroll on a Saturday morning, crisp with a dash of frost, and overtook a neighbor's child, a handsome, clever lad of ten years. Under hi arm was thrust a music roll, Now, the Spectator has always mourned his own opeless unfamiliarity with the keyboard so he congratulated the little fellow warmly on his superior advantages. "Humph grunted the lad, his brow puckering. don't like it. It's too much like work Got a new pony, too," he went on, mournfully, "but that's all the good it does a fellow. It's a dandy morning for a ride, but I've got to take this old music lesson!" and he rapped his music roll crossly against By way of comfort the Spectator suggested that he might ride in the after-"Humph!" was the contemptuous "A lot you know about it. I've got to take a drawing lesson before lunch and go to dancing school after lunch. By the

time I've practiced my violin it'll be pitch He broke off with a desperate ges-"Hullo!" said the Spectator; "seems to me you're pretty busy for a small man. The boy responded with a glance of fine scorn. "Oh, that's not all!" he cried. "Let me see; there's a violin lesson every morning before school (subteacher, you know), and plano right after school, if I don't get kept after. Then Mam'selle comes to teach us French, and we do burnt wood with Mr. Saunders. That's all, except drawing, and dancing school, and gymnasium. Oh, and choir practice. It's no cinch, I can tell you!" he finished as we parted.

When the Spectator reported that pitiful tale at home, he was told that while that child was little the breath of heaven was scarcely permitted to blow upon him. Yet now, in their anxiety to possess for him all the good things of the earth, his parents loaded him with duties till he is little better than a galley slave. Nature fortunately protects him, in a measure, by rendering him impervious to most things that are "too much like work." Otherwise one might fear for his mental health. But because his parents are rich enough to buy him limitless privileges, he is robbed of that freedom which is the divine right of childhood. And yet he belongs-oh, the irony of it!-he belongs to the leisure class!

### DE WET'S CRITICISMS

### Not Altogether in Accord with the Facts of Recent History.

Nebraska State Journal.

General De Wet, one of the foremost of the Boer commanders in the closing months of the late war in South Africa, has written a book giving his ideas of the conduct of the war and explaining that the defeat of the Boers was the result of the treachery of the burghers rather than of the superiority of the British army. He has little use for Lord Roberts and General Kitchener, but professes admiration for Buller and Knox. But it is inevitable that a vanquished general will come out with a stronger affection for the general he whipped than for the general who whipped him. The early admiration of the Confederate critics for McClellan, Rosecrans and Buell still lingers among the old veterans of the South, and it was a long time before any of them could be induced to admit that Grant, Sherman or Sheridan were above mediocrity as commanders of armies. De Wet says that neither Roberts nor Kitchener attacked positions as strong as those Buller went up against. That was a credit to their generalship. When a general finds himself butting up against absolutely impregnable intrenchments of the enemy, as Buller did at Colenso and the Tugela, it is no sign of ability that he persists in butting until he is badly defeated. When Roberts took hold he simply sent all his cavalry a long distance around the right flank of the Boer army and smashed in detail the detachments sent out to meet him in the open to defend the communications of the ever victorious Boers and marched straight to the two capitals, Bloemfontein and Pretoria, taking in Johannesburg on his way and thus completely cut in two the military forces of the Boers. It took Kitchener almost two years more to chase to the last ditch the persistent mounted burghers led by such experienced and indefatigable guerrilla leaders as De Wet and Botha because the country was of vast extent and expressly made for that sort of warfare, but he did it in time by destroying in detail all the sources of supplies for the Boer bands. It was the capacity of these two British commanders for organization and large strategy that enabled them to repair the mistakes of their predecessors who played the role of the plucky but stupid bull in the Spanish arena who wears himself out in charging upon red flags wherever he sees them and beaten in the end by the slyness of the matadors and picadors who draw him blindly into their traps. De Wet praises the bull that fights in accordance with the rules of the game as established by his enemies and not on a plan of his own.

# Politics as a Business.

Detroit Free Press. Mr. Booker T. Washington saw fit to issue a public statement not many days ago explaining that he was tician, that he would under no circumstances promote candidacies for office or discuss political issues, and assuring the colored people that inasmuch as they must work out their future educationally and industriously before everything else, it would be better for them to refrain from seeking political offices. It is excellent advice to give the negro, and it would equally good advice for some Booker Washington to give the white man much politics has ruined more men than gambling. Every reformer deems it his duty to urge every young man to take an active part in politics, but few reformers are wise enough to urge the young man to make this party wholly subordinate to his everyday affairs. It is one thing to attend the primaries and help nominate the best man, but it is quite another thing to depend on politics for bread and butter, to say nothing of tobacco and whisky and other necessaries of political life. Politics is a fine avocation for a young man. If he is clean and honest it is good for him and good for the government. But it is a bad vocation. The man that depends on politics for a living will either have a very poor living or he will obtain it by methods which

#### often leads to penury or worse. Miss Washington at Wellesley.

President Caroline Hazard, in Boston Tran-

cannot be safely discussed in the presence

of a grand jury. Long participation in

office, without other means of support,

Will you allow me to make a brief statement in regard to Miss Portia Washington, about whose career at Wellesley some erroneous and injurious reports have been circulated?

Miss Washington entered Wellesley last ways such students at Wellesley, none of whom ever lodge in college buildings. Last year there were nineteen special students. This means that such a student is not a member of any regular class, but chooses work in several of the departments of the college, as may best suit her desires. Miss Washington was exactly on the same footing as any other special student in college and conducted herself in a ladylike and fitting way in every respect.

There is absolutely no truth in the state ment that her presence was the cause of embarrassment to the authorities at Welesley. She left entirely of her own accord having never intended to pursue a regular college course, as the authorities at Welles-

ley were perfectly aware. Colored students, properly qualified, have always been admitted to Wellesley College on the same footing as other students. Two such students hold degrees from Wellesley.

### rassed from their presence here. Drugs Not Necessary.

Washington Post

Dr. Steiner, a German physician, created lately by the discovery he made while is Java of a new mode of anaesthesia. There he found that the Malay prisoners in the prisons who were unable to obtain opium or betel had a means of rendering themselves unconscious by pressing with thumb and forefinger the carotid artery on either side of the throat.

Quite lately Dr. Swanton, of the Bureau of Ethnology, of this city, found upon re-viewing the notes he made during his visit in 1900 to the Queen Charlotte Islands that